

The grief of the heir is in inverse proportion to the estate of the ancestor. This is true as a general rule, no matter how kind or generous or loving or useful the dear deceased may have been. Human nature is human nature all the world over. We can bow with wonderful fortitude and resignation and sublime submission to the inscrutable decrees of an all-wise Providence when we know that by His irreversible mandate we come into possession of an abundance of this world's goods.

MONDAY.—The Radical Congress died at noon Thursday and the Democratic party is just now entering upon the magnificent heritage of the American Government. We are the heirs, and of course we are happy.

JUDGE AND OTHER MEM-  
BER CITY CHAMBER.

We publish the following opinion of Judge Bond in the Petersburg Election cases because of the bearing it has upon the view he will take of the application for injunction to be heard before him in Raleigh to-morrow:

In the Petersburg election cases in the Court of Appeals of the United States, Judge Hughes delivered an opinion sustaining the demurrer to the indictment, on the ground that it did not charge that the unlawful obstruction complained of was on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Judge Bond has filed an affidavit, and the case is before him, certifying to the Supreme Court of the United States. After setting forth that the question is whether there is constitutional power in Congress to protect citizens of the United States, *qua citizens*, in the exercise of their franchise, either by force of the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments, holding that the 1st section of the 1st clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was designed to settle the question of the right to the United States to vote, and arguing the meaning of State and United States citizenship, the opinion concludes as follows:

In answer to the objection that these indictments do not allege that the obstructing, color or previous condition of servitude, it is sufficient to say that the statute under which the indictment was drawn uses no such language, and it is most generally sufficent in setting out in pleading a statute to use the words of the statute creating it.

The attempt did not succeed, for our appeal was to the people and most nobly have they sustained us. From August until March we have fought the good fight for Convention until the present day.

And this being so, it would be a profanation in us to pretend that we feel neither pride nor exultation in the great victory we announced yesterday morning. The power of the Journal arises from the fact, that it is always responsive to the beatings of the great popular heart. We know that the people of North Carolina desired a Convention, and that it was only the prejudice of the politicians that restrained the expression of these desires. We have, therefore, bided our time.

But great as the victory and good cause as we have for exultant triumph over those who have opposed us, and especially those who in opposing have not quite handsomely used us, we have not a sentiment to utter that does not breathe peace and good will and kindly feeling to all who fight with us for the honor and well being of our country.

**THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—WHAT  
OUGHT WE TO DO?**

The following expression of opinion by the *Augusta Chronicle* and *Sentinel* is so thoroughly in accord with our own, that we republish it with our heartiest commendation.

Our contemporary says :

It seems that the Civil Rights bill will not do so much mischief after all, if resisted in a proper manner. Before it passed the House the following amendment was adopted : "That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the Courts of the United States, shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said Court." As it takes from two to three years to secure the final decision of a cause in the Supreme Court of the United States, it will be seen that the enforcement of every judgment obtained for a violation of this law, no matter how small the amount, can be delayed for that period of time by an appeal. If the persons affected by this act will keep cool, will remember that nothing is to be gained by losing temper, and will make the issue propertly, the object of the Civil Rights bill can be easily defeated.

If and that this construction does not affect the rights of citizens, nor does it draw into the jurisdiction of the United States Courts the question of the invasion of the rights of persons or property, as such. It concerns only the rights which distinguish persons as citizens, and which they hold in that character.

Mr. Charles W. Jones, the newly elected United States Senator from Florida, was born in Ireland in 1834, and came to this country when ten years old. He spent some years in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, and removed to Florida in 1854, and has since made that State his home. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and has since taken rank among the ablest lawyers of the State. He was a member of the Baltimore Convention in 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley for President, and later in the same year ran on the Democratic and the Liberal ticket for Congressman-at-large, and was defeated by William J. Purman, Republican. In 1874 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the lower House of the State Legislature. He has always been a Democrat and supported Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency in 1860.

If the French ever regain Strasburg they will have to take one of the strongest fortifications in Europe. The Germans are adding immensely to its forts and lines of defense. And with all the other guards of the new conquest, the utmost endeavors are being used to render it impregnable. Obviously Bonapart has no belief in any permanent peace except one that is compulsory.

A Washington dispatch says the compromise of the Louisiana controvery includes the election of brother-in-law Casey to the United States Senate.

# Wilmington Journal.

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NO. 11.

SIZES OF ADVERTISEMENTS	
One Square, one week.....	100
One Square, two weeks.....	150
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**CONVENTION.**  
The Journal has fought too long in its behalf and against too strong odds not to feel great exultation at the action of the caucus on Thursday night committing the party, by more than a two-thirds vote, to the call of a Convention. The JOURNAL does not arrogate to itself or attribute to its influence the great victory obtained after one of the most prolonged and hard fought campaigns ever witnessed in North Carolina. The proper measure of praise and of credit due to us we leave to others to declare. We only claim credit for courage, for persistence and for a patriotic purpose to do that which seemed to us best for the interest of North Carolina.

At one time the skies were indeed dark and gloomy and few there were that stood by us in demanding the speediest possible redress of the many grievances growing out of the Cauby Constitution, but we fought on until victory has at last crowned our banners.

Of course, during so excited and so prolonged a campaign, many things were said that might well have remained unsaid. We cannot forget that when it was thought we would fail to accomplish our purpose, and that we were leading a forlorn hope, there were those of our brethren of the press and others who were so unkind as to say things that were not quite pleasant—indeed for some time there was a division of the party to squelch the JOURNAL's advocacy of the Convention by attempting to laugh or to sneer it down. But while we cannot forget we can and do honestly forgive these things in the hour of our triumph.

The attempt did not succeed, for our appeal was to the people and most nobly have they sustained us. From August until March we have fought the good fight for Convention until the present day.

And this being so, it would be a profanation in us to pretend that we feel neither pride nor exultation in the great victory we announced yesterday morning. The power of the JOURNAL arises from the fact, that it is always responsive to the beatings of the great popular heart. We know that the people of North Carolina desired a Convention, and that it was only the prejudice of the politicians that restrained the expression of these desires. We have, therefore, bided our time.

But great as the victory and good cause as we have for exultant triumph over those who have opposed us, and especially those who in opposing have not quite handsomely used us, we have not a sentiment to utter that does not breathe peace and good will and kindly feeling to all who fight with us for the honor and well being of our country.

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A Washington dispatch says the compromise of the Louisiana controvery includes the election of brother-in-law Casey to the United States Senate.

**GRANT AND ARKANSAS—BETTER  
TIMES COMING.**

There was no more important action had in Congress at its recent session than that taken by the House of Representatives in regard to the threatened interference of the President with the existing Government in the State of Arkansas. It will be remembered that the President in his recent message to Brooks to establish himself at Pine Bluff and summon to his support as many negroes and as many of the riff raff white adventurers as possible, and these to be placed under the command of General Fagan, to put down the rebellion, was received with a shout of approval, and was declared a usurpation, and ordering the Governor and the authorities under him to desist from committing any such ploy as the force of the people, freely and openly, to sustain the rebellion.

Accordingly, on Monday night last, the House took occasion to express its views to the President and to the country in very plain terms, and in direct response to the threats of Executive intermeddling. The question comes up upon the consideration of the resolution offered by the Committee appointed to investigate the condition of affairs in Arkansas.

The resolutions reads as follows:

*Resolved*, That the report of the Select Committee on the condition of affairs in the State of Arkansas be accepted, and in the judgment of the House no interference with the existing Government in the State by any department of the Government of the United States is advisable.

As a substitute for this resolution, Mr. Ward, of Illinois, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That Joseph Brooks, having been by the people of Arkansas elected to the office of Governor of said State under the Constitution of 1868 for the period of four years ending in January, 1877, and that Constitutional provision having been legally overturned and abrogated and nullified by force, he is the lawful Governor of said State of Arkansas.

From this it will be seen that the issue was fairly and squarely joined so that there can be no doubt as to the intention of the House in the conclusion to which it arrived when the question was taken. Mr. Ward's substitute was voted down the voting stand 79, nays 152, and the resolution offered by the Committee was adopted, the vote standing yeas 150, nays 81.

And this was done, it is remembered, by the same body that passed the Force bill. There could then be no stronger expression of the sense of the House against the threatened interference of the President in Arkansas affairs. The question now recurs, will the President regard this emphatic authoritative expression of opinion on the part of the popular branch of Congress? It may be that he will not, it may be that he will go on in his mad career, and, in defiance of the expressed will of the House of Representatives, overturn the Government of the State of Arkansas, but will he do so with impunity?

The new House of Representatives is largely Democratic, and therefore certainly not disposed to tolerate Federal interference in State affairs more than its immediate predecessor.

We speak advisedly, and mean what we say. We say there will be war, because we will have some faith in the Anglo-Saxons—blood—in the noble spirit which has revolted against the consummation of the wrong, which has aided and abetted the conspirators in their plot against the South.

*Provided*, That if any person shall refuse to register for the draft, he shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction be sentenced to imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Section 4. Any person using firearms or other deadly weapons against any person at any place on the day of registration for the purpose of intimiding or injuring such person while such election is in progress, and who shall do the same before any election shall be guilty of a felony; and upon conviction be sentenced to imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Section 5 provides that any registration officer or supervisor appointed under the laws of any State who shall refuse to permit citizens to vote or to register, or to allow them sufficient opportunity to register, or to obtain signatures of electors, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction be sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

Section 6 relates to ballot-boxes, polling places and other papers connected with elections, and provides that the destruction or mutilation of any of these papers is a crime, punishable by a fine of five hundred to three thousand dollars and imprisonment two to five years.

Section 7 provides that if any person shall be killed while voting under the law, such killing shall be murder, punishable with the death penalty.

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Section 8 confers civil and criminal penalties under that act on United States courts.

Section 9 provides for the appointment of electoral supervisors of election in all congressional districts in the same manner as is now provided in townships, towns and cities.

Section 10 provides for the extension of the existing law as to the deployment of troops, and to the marshals, for the protection of the election.

Section 11 provides for the apprehension of persons who have violated the law.

Section 12 prescribes the duties of the officers in charge of the ballot-boxes on the day of election, and the manner in which they shall be conducted, and the manner in which they shall be opened.

Section 13 provides that no officer acting under this act shall receive compensation, and that the ballot boxes, papers, etc., shall be retained by the custodian until the close of the election.

Section 14 provides that no officer

**From the Courier Journal.  
THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.**

Private advice from Washington indicates that the conference for the inauguration of a war in the South has been matured, and that the adjournment of Congress will be the signal for attack. Arkansas is to be the first State to receive the call for Brooks to establish himself at Pine Bluff and summon to his support as many negroes and as many of the riff raff white adventurers as possible, and these to be placed under the command of General Fagan, to put down the rebellion.

The bill is entitled "An act to protect electors and to prevent fraud at elections."

Section 1. That if two or more persons within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any of the States of the Union shall forcibly overthrow the State government, or any of the constitutions or governments, or interfere in any forcible or armed manner with the due execution of laws of a State, or of the United States, or conspiracy for such purpose with the intent to commit a crime, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

Section 2. If two or more persons shall commit any of the acts mentioned in section 1, and shall attempt to subvert or usurp such State government, or shall attempt to subvert or usurp the government of any State, such persons shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction be sentenced to imprisonment not less than five thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

Section 3. No citizen of the United States entitled to vote at an election for representative in Congress under the Constitution of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction be sentenced to imprisonment not less than five thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

Section 4. Any person using firearms or other deadly weapons against any person at any place on the day of registration for the purpose of intimiding or injuring such person while such election is in progress, and who shall do the same before any election shall be guilty of a felony; and upon conviction be sentenced to imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

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# Wilmington Journal.

## RALEIGH.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS BEGIES TO CALL A CONVENTION.

A LARGE MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF THE MEASURE.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, March 4.

The party decided in caucus night, under the two-thirds rule, to call a Convention by a vote of 68 for Convention, to 13 against it, 15 not voting.

From the Raleigh News.

The State Grange interesting Pro-  
ceedings.

The State Grange in this city yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, in the Good Templar Hall, Fisher Building, the Master, Dr. Columbus Mills, presiding. The Committee on Credentials reported a full attendance from every section of the State.

During the past year the Executive Committee changed the representation, allowing only one delegate to every five Granges. After some discussion, it was voted to have the Executive Committee be discontinued in this way.

Dr. Mills delivered the annual address, which was listened to with marked attention.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The following Committee on Order of Business was appointed:

—Treasurer.—R. K. King, Wm. A. Gravette, Lincoln; P. C. Corlett, of Iredell, O. L. Chisolm, of Sampson, and J. R. Winston, of Caswell.

Constitution and By-Laws.—W. B. Morris, W. D. Wharton and J. H. Exall.

Finance.—Azariah Graves, A. T. M. and G. Z. French.

Publication—Dr. D. A. Montgomery, J. C. Codner and D. T. Lambeth.

Committee on Proprietary and Grievances.—J. B. Smith, W. A. Graham, J. R. Jasper Stowe, C. S. Wootten and W. B. Meares and J. B. Stickney.

Committee on the Good of the Order—Major J. R. Winston, Jasper Stowe, G. C. Taylor, T. B. Braswell and F. M. Pitts.

Agribusiness.—John E. Bridgers, H. F. Fertilizers.—J. B. Thigpen, D. B. Holland and C. T. Davis.

Committee on Pensions and Pensions.—J. B. Smith, W. A. Graham, J. R. Jasper Stowe, C. S. Wootten and W. B. Meares and J. B. Stickney.

Committee on Banks.—P. C. Carlton, W. B. Meares and J. B. Stickney.

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Committee on the Good of the Order—Major J. R. Winston, Jasper Stowe, G. C. Taylor, T. B. Braswell and F. M. Pitts.

Committee on Proprietary and Grievances.—J. B. Smith, W. A. Graham, J. R. Jasper Stowe, C. S. Wootten and W. B. Meares and J. B. Stickney.

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Labor and Immigration.—C. S. Watson, T. J. Armstrong, M. J. Hunt.

Transportation.—S. H. Cannady, Jas. E. Johnson, N. J. Johnson, Jas. E. Johnson, D. W. T. Everett, Dr. D. R. Parker, Dr. A. Wilson.

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